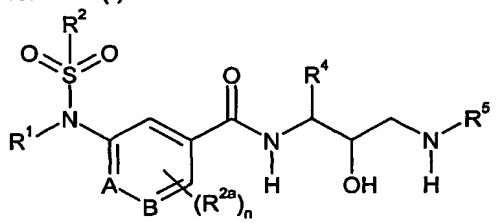
## Claims

1. A compound of formula (I):



(I)

wherein

$R^1$ represents aryl or heteroaryl;

$R^2$ represents $C_{1-6}$ alkyl or $C_{3-8}$ cycloalkyl;

$R^{2a}$ represents hydrogen, halogen, $C_{1-3}$ alkyl or $C_{1-3}$ alkoxy;

n represents 0, 1 or 2;

A represents –C(H)=, -C($R^{2b}$)= or –N=;

$R^{2b}$ represents $C_{1-3}$ alkyl, $C_{2-4}$ alkenyl, halogen, $C_{1-3}$ alkoxy, amino, cyano or hydroxy;

B represents –C($R^3$)= or –N=;

$R^3$ represents hydrogen, halogen, optionally substituted $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, $C_{2-6}$ alkenyl, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, -$C_{1-6}$ alkyl-aryl, -$C_{1-6}$ alkyl-heteroaryl, -$C_{1-6}$ alkyl-heterocyclyl, -$C_{2-6}$ alkenyl-aryl, -$C_{2-6}$ alkenyl-heteroaryl, -$C_{2-6}$ alkenyl-heterocyclyl, $C_{3-8}$ cycloalkyl, -$C_{1-6}$ alkyl-$C_{3-8}$ cycloalkyl, cyano, azido, nitro, sulphoxide, –$NR^7R^8$, -$NR^9COR^{10}$, -$NR^{11}SO_2R^{12}$, -$NR^{11}CO_2R^{12}$, -$OR^{13}$, -$SO_2R^{14}$, -$SR^{15}$, -C≡$CR^{16}$, -$C_{0-6}$ alkyl-$(CF_2)_qCF_3$, -$CONR^{17}R^{18}$, $COOR^{19}$, -$C_{1-6}$ alkyl-$NR^{20}R^{21}$ or -$C_{1-6}$ alkyl-$N_3$, or $R^3$ together with $R^{2b}$ on adjacent carbon atoms may form a fused 5-7 membered saturated or partially saturated carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring optionally substituted by a $C_{1-6}$ alkyl group;

$R^4$ represents optionally substituted $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, -$C_{1-6}$ alkyl-$C_{3-8}$ cycloalkyl, -$C_{1-6}$ alkyl-aryl, -$C_{1-6}$ alkyl-heteroaryl or -$C_{1-6}$ alkyl-heterocyclyl;

$R^5$ represents hydrogen, optionally substituted $C_{1-10}$ alkyl, -$C_{3-8}$ cycloalkyl, -$C_{3-8}$ cycloalkenyl, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, -$C_{1-6}$ alkyl-$C_{3-8}$ cycloalkyl, -$C_{3-8}$ cycloalkyl-aryl, -heterocyclyl-aryl, -$C_{1-6}$ alkyl-aryl-heteroaryl, -C($R^aR^b$)-CONH-$C_{1-6}$ alkyl, -C($R^cR^d$)-CONH-$C_{3-8}$ cycloalkyl, -$C_{2-6}$ alkyl-S-$C_{1-6}$ alkyl, -$C_{2-6}$ alkyl-$NR^eR^f$, -C($R^gR^h$)-$C_{1-6}$ alkyl, -C($R^iR^j$)-aryl, -C($R^kR^l$)-$C_{1-6}$ alkyl-aryl, -C($R^mR^n$)-$C_{1-6}$ alkyl-heteroaryl, -C($R^oR^p$)-$C_{1-6}$ alkyl-heterocyclyl, -$C_{1-6}$ alkyl-O-$C_{1-6}$ alkyl-aryl, -$C_{1-6}$ alkyl-O-$C_{1-6}$ alkyl-heteroaryl or -$C_{1-6}$ alkyl-O-$C_{1-6}$ alkyl-heterocyclyl;

$R^7$, $R^8$, $R^9$, $R^{10}$, $R^{11}$, $R^{13}$, $R^{14}$, $R^{15}$, $R^{16}$, $R^{17}$, $R^{18}$, $R^{19}$, $R^{20}$ and $R^{21}$ independently represent hydrogen, $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, $C_{2-6}$ alkenyl, $C_{3-8}$ cycloalkyl, -CO-$C_{1-6}$ alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, -$C_{1-6}$ alkyl-$C_{3-8}$ cycloalkyl, -$C_{1-6}$ alkyl-aryl, -$C_{1-6}$ alkyl-heteroaryl or -$C_{1-6}$ alkyl-heterocyclyl;

$R^a$, $R^c$, $R^e$, $R^f$, $R^g$, $R^h$, $R^i$, $R^j$, $R^k$, $R^l$, $R^m$, $R^n$, $R^o$ and $R^p$ independently represent hydrogen, $C_{1-6}$ alkyl or $C_{3-8}$ cycloalkyl;

$R^b$ and $R^d$ independently represent hydrogen, $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, $C_{3-8}$ cycloalkyl or -$C_{1-6}$ alkyl-$SO_2$-$C_{1-6}$ alkyl or $R^a$ and $R^b$, $R^c$ and $R^d$, $R^g$ and $R^h$, $R^i$ and $R^j$, $R^k$ and $R^l$ and $R^m$ and $R^n$ together with the carbon atom to which they are attached may form a $C_{3-8}$ cycloalkyl group;
$R^{12}$ represents $C_{1-6}$ alkyl or $C_{3-8}$ cycloalkyl;
q represents 0 to 3;
optional substituents for alkyl groups of $R^3$, $R^4$ and $R^5$ include one or more (eg. 1, 2 or 3) halogen, $C_{1-6}$ alkoxy, amino, cyano or hydroxy groups;
and wherein said aryl, heteroaryl or heterocyclyl groups may be optionally substituted by one or more (eg. 1, 2 or 3) $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, halogen, -$CF_3$, -$OCF_3$, =O, hydroxy, $C_{1-6}$ alkoxy, $C_{2-6}$ alkynyl, $C_{2-6}$ alkenyl, amino, cyano, nitro, -$NR^{22}COR^{23}$, –$CONR^{22}R^{23}$ -$C_{1-6}$ alkyl-$NR^{22}$ $R^{23}$ (wherein $R^{22}$ and $R^{23}$ independently represent hydrogen or $C_{1-6}$ alkyl), -$C_{1-6}$ alkyl-O-$C_{1-6}$ alkyl or -$C_{1-6}$ alkanoyl groups;
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

2. A compound according to claim 1 which is a compound of formula E1-E90 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

3. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of formula (I) as defined in claim 1 or claim 2 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof in admixture with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable diluents or carriers.

4. A compound of formula (I) as defined in claim 1 or claim 2 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof for use as a pharmaceutical.

5. Use of a compound of formula (I) as defined in claim 1 or claim 2 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof in the treatment of diseases characterised by elevated β-amyloid levels or β-amyloid deposits.

6. Use of a compound of formula (I) as defined in claim 1 or claim 2 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of diseases characterised by elevated β-amyloid levels or β-amyloid deposits.

7. A method of treatment or prophylaxis of diseases characterised by elevated β-amyloid levels or β-amyloid deposits which comprises administering to a patient an effective amount of a compound of formula (I) as defined in claim 1 or claim 2 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

8. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of formula (I) as defined in claim 1 or claim 2 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof for use in

the treatment of diseases characterised by elevated β-amyloid levels or β-amyloid deposits.